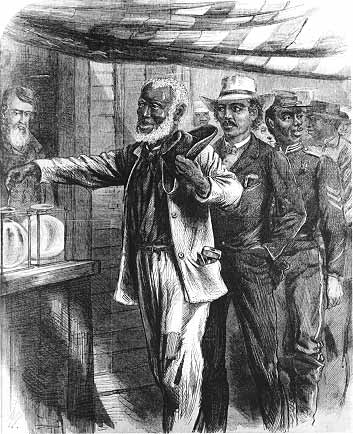
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**Unit 1: Reconstruction**

**UNIT EXAM**

***13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments***

*5.1.1.a: Analyze the political and social impact of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, such as the election of African Americans to local, state, and federal offices.*

1. “No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges… of citizens… nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law…” The major purpose of these provisions of the 14th amendment:
2. Limit the power of the federal government
3. Expand the civil rights of women
4. Maintain competition in business
5. **Protect the rights of African Americans**
6. The 14th and 15th Amendments, passed during Reconstruction, resulted in:
7. Equal rights for women in the United States
8. Expanded rights for Native American Indians on reservations
9. **Increased individual rights for African Americans**
10. Additional rights for Southern segregationists
11. The institution of slavery was formally abolished in the United States by the
12. Compromise of 1850
13. Emancipation Proclamation of 1863
14. Creation of the Freedmen’s Bureau in 1865
15. **Ratification of the 13th amendment in 1865**
16. Constitutional amendments adopted during Reconstruction were intended to
17. **Provide legal and political rights for African Americans**
18. Extend property and religious qualifications for voting
19. Correct problems with the electoral college system
20. Limit the number of terms of the president
21. The Fourteenth Amendment was important because it
22. Prohibited slavery within the United States
23. Guaranteed equal protection under the law for every American citizen
24. Prohibited any state from denying an American citizen the right to vote based on race/ethnic background, color, or having previously been a slave
25. Prohibited any state from denying women the right to vote
26. The refusal of the South to ratify the fourteenth amendment…
27. caused most northerners to support the Radicals’ demand that more economic opportunity be extended to freedmen
28. caused a thorough restructuring of southern society
29. led to general land reform in the South
30. forced the Republicans to abolish the existing southern governments, form new governments, and extend the vote to freedmen
31. Look at the political cartoon to the right. Which of the following amendments led to this artists’ renderings?
32. the first amendment
33. the thirteenth amendment
34. the fourteenth amendment
35. the fifteenth amendment
36. Which of the following is a derogatory term applied to Northerners who settled in the South after the Civil War?
37. Scalawag
38. Carpetbagger
39. Radical
40. Republican
41. Read the passage below and answer the question that follows.

|  |
| --- |
| The Government has asked the colored man to fight for its preservation and gladly he has done it. It can afford to trust him with a vote as safely as it trusted him with a bayonet.  -*Petition from American citizens of African descent to the Union convention of Tennessee, 1865* |

The writer of this passage was mostly appeased by

1. the Thirteenth amendment
2. the fourteenth amendment
3. the fifteenth amendment
4. *Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)*

***Reconstruction Plans***

*5.1.1.b: Evaluate the power struggle between the executive and legislative branches at the national level during Reconstruction, such as Presidential v. Congressional Reconstruction plans.*

1. What two issues lay at the heart of Reconstruction?
2. whether the federal or state government was ultimately sovereign, and whether African-Americans or Native Americans were the most oppressed minority group
3. which party would gain the ascendance, and how the government could regulate the economy
4. the future of political and economic power for freed slaves, and the future of North-South economic and political relations
5. rebuilding the North’s shattered economy and restoring the South’s shattered society
6. The provision of the Radical Republican’s plan for Reconstruction that Southern States found most objectionable was that former Confederate states could not be readmitted to the Union unless that State
7. Gave land and money to former slaves
8. Granted full citizenship to former Confederate leaders
9. **Ratified the 14th amendment**
10. Agreed to modernize its economy
11. The underlying reason for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson was
12. The Credit Mobilier scandal
13. **A power struggle with Congress over Reconstruction**
14. His refusal to appoint new justices to the Supreme Court
15. His policies towards Native American Indians
16. During the late 1800s, Southern voters solidly supported the Democratic Party because Democrats
17. Favored a stronger national government
18. Led efforts to advance civil rights
19. Opposed the Jim Crow legal system
20. **Disliked the Reconstruction program of the Republicans**
21. Radical Republicans believed that
22. African Americans should have limited rights
23. States should determine if slavery would exist
24. **That Congressional Reconstruction should control the South after the Civil War**
25. African Americans should be controlled by whites in some way
26. Read the passage below and answer the question that follows.

|  |
| --- |
| The Federal government has no right and has not attempted to dictate on the matter of suffrage to any state, and I apprehend it will not conduce to any harmony to arrogate and exercise arbitrary power over the states which have been in rebellion. It was never intended by the founders of the Union that the Federal government should prescribe suffrage to the states. We shall get rid of slavery by constitutional means. But conferring on the black civil rights is another matter. I know not the authority.  -*Gideon Welles, Lincoln’s Secretary of the Navy, Diary Entry, May 9, 1865* |

Gideon Welles believed that:

1. The thirteenth amendment was necessary, but the fourteenth was not.
2. The fourteenth amendment was necessary, but the fifteenth was not.
3. The fifteenth amendment was necessary, but the thirteenth was not.
4. The government did not have the authority to pass the thirteenth amendment.

***Economic Development in the Post Civil War South***

*5.1.1.c: Evaluate the social and economic effects of sharecropping, tenant farming, and the Freedman’s Bureau in the post Civil War South.*

1. The purpose of the Freedman’s bureau was to
2. take farmland away from rich whites and put it in the hands of freed slaves
3. provide child care services to freed slaves
4. help freed slaves and poor whites get back on their feet by providing medical care and shelter
5. free slaves whose masters had not yet released them
6. Tenant farming was
7. when a person (freed slave or poor white) would work on a piece of land that they did not own and pay rent
8. when former slave owners did a share of work on the newly freed slaves’ property
9. when former slaves worked on government-owned farms in the South
10. when former slave owners gave out free crops to former slaves
11. The difference between tenant farming and sharecropping was
12. Both had to pay rent to the farmers, but sharecroppers got smaller portion of the farm’s output
13. Sharecroppers did not have to pay rent, and were paid a percentage of the entire harvest that year
14. Tenant farming led to wealth in the hands of former slaves, while sharecropping led to poverty
15. Sharecroppers were paid in money, rather than in crops

(18 and 19) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

|  |
| --- |
| “We want Homesteads; we were promised Homesteads by the government. If It does not carry out the promises Its agents made to us, …we are left In a more unpleasant condition than our former. We are at the mercy of those who are combined to prevent us from getting land enough to lay our Fathers bones upon…”  -*The Freedmen of Edisto Island Petition to the Commissioner of the Freedmen’s Bureau* |

1. According to this writer, the Freedmen’s Bureau was
2. Effective because it provided land to former slaves and poor whites
3. Effective because it provided land to bury the ancestors of the freed slaves and poor whites
4. Ineffective because refused to allow tenant farming and sharecropping
5. Ineffective because it did not give former slaves and poor whites access to their own land
6. “Those who are combined to prevent us from getting land enough…” likely refers to
7. The workers of Freedmen’s Bureau
8. The owners of the land upon which freed slaves and poor whites must work
9. President Johnson
10. The Commissioner of the Freedmen’s Bureau

***Legislation that Denied African-Americans rights***

*5.1.1.d Analyze the practices, policies and legislation used to deny African-Americans’ civil rights, including black codes, lynching, the Ku Klux Klan, voting restrictions, Jim Crow Laws and Plessy v. Ferguson (1896).*

1. The black codes were
2. laws that limited former slaves’ right to vote
3. legislation passed by northern legislatures to appease the South
4. created by the Freedmen’s bureau to limit the number of resources they had to give out
5. laws that controlled the labor and migration of newly freed slaves
6. The black codes were established by former slave states in reaction to
7. The loss of the Civil War by the South
8. The passage of the thirteenth amendment
9. The passage of the fifteenth amendment
10. The establishment of the Freedmen’s bureau
11. Lynching is
12. the use of force or execution, usually by a mob, to control, manipulate, or oppress a group of people
13. the use of legislation, by a state legislature, to control, manipulate, or oppress a group of people
14. the use of force or execution, enacted with the goal of creating a public martyr
15. the use of legislation to limit one’s right to vote
16. and 24) **Use the political cartoon to the right to answer the question that follows.**
17. The person to the right of the skull is
18. former slave owner
19. member of the Ku Klux Klan
20. member of the Freedmen’s Bureau
21. all of the above
22. The caption “Worse Than Slavery” is included to demonstrate
23. The number of blacks that Ku Klux Klan secretly enslaved
24. The perpetual fear of lynching that former slaves lived in, even after slavery had been abolished
25. The extreme measures that the U.S. government took to execute former slaves that had run away
26. How lucky slaves were to be freed by the thirteenth amendment
27. Which of the following weakened the Ku Klux Klan?
28. the Ku Klux Klan act of 1871, under President Grant
29. public outcry against Klan activities
30. the Justice Department, prosecuting under the Civil Rights Act of 1866, threw most of the Klan leaders in jail
31. militias formed by Southern Democrats chased them from cities in order to appease Northerners
32. *United States v. Cruikshank (1876)* led to
33. the segregation of most public places on the basis of race
34. countless Klan crimes going unpunished in the South
35. the legalization of Jim Crow Laws in the South
36. an increased demand for women’s rights issues in African-American newspapers
37. Which of the following is most associated with the disenfranchisement of African Americans?
38. the 15th amendment
39. Jim Crow laws
40. Black codes
41. the Ku Klux Klan
42. The law in question during the *Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)* case was the
43. Thirteenth amendment
44. Fourteenth amendment
45. Fifteenth amendment
46. Jim Crow Laws
47. The Supreme Court case *Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)* established
48. that segregation was illegal
49. that as long as equal facilities were provided for blacks and whites, segregation was legal
50. that black and whites should have equal voting rights
51. that Jim Crow laws were illegal

***African- American Responses***

*5.1.1.e Examine African American responses to the denial of civil rights such as the rise of African American churches, African-American newspapers, historically black colleges and the responses of individuals such as Ida B. Wells, W.E.B. Dubois, and Booker T. Washington.*

1. The ruling of *Plessy v. Ferguson(1896)* encouraged African Americans to
2. vote whenever possible
3. attempt to enter white churches and schools for the first time
4. establish their own African American churches and schools
5. create a separate facility for whites in their churches
6. Read the following passage by Ida B. Wells and answer the question that follows.

|  |
| --- |
| It seems incredible to them that the Christian churches of the South refuse to admit Negro communicants into their houses of worship save in the galleries or in the back seats. When I told of a young mulatto named James Cotton who was dragged out of one of the leading churches in Memphis, Tennessee, by a policeman and shut up in the station house all day Sunday, for taking a seat in the church, one lady remarked that it was easy to believe anything after that. |

The actions taken by the policemen in the passage were made legal by

1. The thirteenth amendment
2. *Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)*
3. The establishment of the NAACP
4. The fifteenth amendment
5. The rise of African-American newspapers were likely a result of
6. increased literacy rates among African-Americans
7. an increased demand for news that was relevant to African Americans
8. a sense of community around the fight for equal rights
9. all of the above
10. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was created by
11. Booker T. Washington
12. Ida B. Wells
13. W. E. B. Dubois
14. George Washington Carver
15. W.E.B. Dubois criticized Booker T. Washington because
16. Booker T. Washington openly stated that blacks should not be educated
17. Booker T. Washington did not believe in confrontation and did not take a hard enough line on the issue of Civil Rights
18. Booker T. Washington refused to cooperate with whites on the issue of Civil Rights
19. Booker T. Washington was a northerner who did not see slavery the same way that W.E.B. Dubois did

***The End of Reconstruction***

*5.1.1.f Analyze the economic, political, and social factors that influenced the end of Reconstruction, such as northern reluctance to advocate for African-American equality, corruption in government, the Panic of 1873 and the election of 1876.*

1. The caption that would most likely accompany the picture to the right is
2. The Stolen Election
3. A Bank Run Erupts During the Panic of 1873
4. Rioters Protest at the Freedman’s Bureau
5. The Compromise of 1877 Takes Its Toll
6. Depression of 1873 and the inability for Radical Republican legislation to be enforced in the South led to
7. Samuel Tilden’s presidential nomination
8. The Civil Rights Act of 1875
9. The migration of scalawags, carpetbaggers, and Unionists from the South back to the North
10. The Compromise of 1877
11. The Election of 1876 is often referred to as the “Stolen Election” because
12. Samuel Tilden won the electoral vote, but did not win the popular vote, and lost the presidency
13. Samuel Tilden won the popular vote, but not the electoral vote, and lost the presidency
14. Rutherford B. Hayes paid southerners to vote for him
15. Radical Republicans intentionally confused the ballots in South Carolina and Florida
16. The Compromise of 1877 established
17. that Rutherford B. Hayes would be the next President
18. that Samuel Tilden would be the next President
19. that the House of Representatives would forever decide who wins an election
20. that reconstruction was only just beginning
21. The Compromise of 1877 appeased southern Democrats because
22. A southerner had to be named to Hayes’ cabinet
23. Federal troops in the south had to be removed
24. Federal aid would be provided to build a railroad
25. All of the above